

Aggregate Functions:

Aggregate functions perform **calculations on a set (group) of values** and return a **single summarized value** (like total, average, count, etc.).

They are often used with:

- GROUP BY → to group rows before aggregation
- HAVING → to filter aggregated results

Common aggregate functions are:

COUNT(): Counts number of rows.

```
7 •   SELECT COUNT(*) FROM users;
```

Result Grid		Filter Rows:	Export:	Wrap Cell Content:
COUNT(*)	24			

SUM(): Adds up numeric values

```
7 •   SELECT SUM(salary) FROM users;
```

Result Grid		Filter Rows:	Export:	Wrap Cell Content:
SUM(salary)	1574000.00			

MIN(): Finds smallest value

```
7 •   SELECT MIN(salary) FROM users;
```

Result Grid		Filter Rows:	Export:	Wrap Cell Content:
MIN(salary)	50000.00			

MAX(): Finds largest value

```
7 •   SELECT MAX(salary) FROM users;
```

The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface with a query editor and a results grid. The query is `SELECT MAX(salary) FROM users;`. The results grid displays one row with the column name `MAX(salary)` and the value `90000.00`.

MAX(salary)
90000.00

AVG(): Calculates average value

```
7 •   SELECT AVG(salary) FROM users;
```

The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface with a query editor and a results grid. The query is `SELECT AVG(salary) FROM users;`. The results grid displays one row with the column name `AVG(salary)` and the value `65583.33333`.

AVG(salary)
65583.33333